Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

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84TH DIET SESSION TO OBSERVE TODAY CLOSING CEREMONY

Speaker Okada Points Out Significance; 33 Legislative Bills Passed

The 84th Imperial Diet will hold a closing ceremony today after having passed 33 legislative bills essential for the prosecution of the war, approving a budget of ¥50,000,000,000 and deliberating on various important affairs of state.

The session has been quite a short one, the bulk of the business to be transacted having been finished in about half a month since its reopening on January 21. During the automatic recess that was called for lack of important affairs, the Government undertook to strengthen the Cabinet structure and unified administration and command and adopted Decisive War Emergency Measures.

Upon the completion of the House of Representatives, labors for the current session Friday, Speaker Tadahiko Okada issued a statement explaining the significance of the session just ended in which the will of the people was fully reflected in various effective measures adopted and the functions of the Diet efficiently fulfilled and hoping that the people of Japan would carry out their duty in meeting the current situation with dignity becoming a great nation.

The House of Peers met in plenary session at 1:05 p.m. Friday.

At the outset President Count Yorinaga Matsudaira proposed the presentation by the Upper House of a message of condolence for the death of Marquis Masahiko Oowa, a member, and the proposal was unanimously approved.

Prince Tadashige Shimazu, of the Kayokai, mounted the rostrum and in an address paid tribute to the memory of the late member.

Then the order of the day was taken up. Thirty petitions were brought up and approved as reported out of the Petitions Committee.

Then the Government bill revising the regulations governing the Tokyo Metropolis, already passed by the House of Representatives, was brought up. Count Yoshinori Futara, chairman of the committee, dealing with the measure, presented his report.

Here Viscount Kiko Okochi, of the Kenkyukai, was given the floor.

He asked about the attitude of the Government to the resolution calling for emergency measures for increasing the production of foodstuffs which was passed by the Upper House on March 20.

The reply came from Agriculture and Commerce Minister Shinya Uchida.

The Metropolis bill, then, was put to the vote and carried. The House adjourned at 2 p.m., after it had completed its labors.

Settlement of accounts for 1942-43 and various measures regarding foodstuffs and fodder formed the main subjects of discussion at the plenary session of the House of Representatives Friday, when the labors of the House for the current session came to an end.

The House met at 10:49 a.m. Entering into the business of the day, the assembly took up

(1) Settlement of Accounts of 1942-43 General Revenue and Expenditure and of 1942-43 Special Revenue and Expenditure Accounts and

(2) Statement of 1942-43 Increase and Decrease in State Property.

After the chairman of the committee on these items had laid a report on the committee proceedings before the House, they were passed as submitted.

Petitions Nos. 1 to 312 were then brought up together and were adopted as reported by the committee chairman.

The assembly next took up

(3) Bill pertaining to Fodder and 20 other items, which were passed as reported by the committee chairman.

(4) Recommendation regarding Wartime Emergency Food Measures, submitted by Yonezo Maeda and 103 other Representatives, was then brought up. Tsuneo Kanemitsu, of Oita, explained the purport of the recommendation and it was unanimously passed as framed.

Agriculture and Commerce Minister Shinya Uchida asked for the rostrum to make a statement in regard to the resolution.

The Government is in hearty concurrence with the purport of the recommendation, including the proposals for delivery quotas prior

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Succumbs

Tomokazu Hori

HORI PASSES AWAY; ILL SINCE SUMMER

Former Government Spokesman Succumbs to Ulcer of Stomach; Rites on Monday

Tomokazu Hori, director of the Foreign Office Publicity Affairs of the Chokunin rank, died at 8:50 a.m. on Friday at his residence at No. 19 5-chome, Honmachi-dori, Nakano-ku, Tokyo. He had been suffering from ulcer of the stomach since last summer.

He was 48 years old. Funeral services for the late Mr. Hori will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. next Monday.

Born in Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, in 1897, Mr. Hori graduated from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1920. He was appointed Foreign Office probationary diplomatic official in 1921 and after assuming various diplomatic posts, was made third secretary of Embassy in 1928. In December of the same year, he was appointed Vice-Consul in Tsingtao. He was promoted to Consul and assumed his post in Los Angeles in 1934 and in the following year, became Consul at Tientsin. He was appointed Consul-General at Nanking in 1938 and was installed as Chief of the First Section of the Foreign Office Publicity Affairs Department in May, 1940. He was promoted to First Secretary of the Embassy in December of the same year and was appointed Chief of the Information Department in Shanghai.

Since assuming the post of the Director of the Third Division of the Board of Information in November, 1941, the late Mr. Hori made arduous endeavors in the field of overseas propaganda during the most difficult months under the War of Greater East Asia. In November last year, he was appointed Director of the Foreign Office Publicity Affairs and concurrently secretary in the Board of Information in which posts he remained until the time of his death.

Szechwan-Yunnan Road

Domei

CANTON, March 24.—A new road, the Szechwan-Yunnan Road, is reported to be almost completed, according to a Chungking broadcast. However, due to the shortage of materials, it will be sometime before it will be put into actual service. Starting from Neikiang, Szechwan Province and passing through Lushan, Sichang, and Yunjen, it joins the former Burma Route.

BRITISH, U.S. PUBLIC COMPLETELY UPSET BY NIPPON ADVANCE

Enemy Reports Say Japanese Forces Cross Border and Dash Into India

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—The report of the penetration into Indian territory by the Japanese Forces is reported to have caused consternation and anxiety both in official and civilian circles of America and Britain.

A UP dispatch from New York reported that troops of the Japanese Army Forces had succeeded in dashing across the Indian border at three places and are now engaged in a furious battle near Imphal, admitting that the war situation is now facing a serious phase.

According to a report from London reaching here, the Yorkshire Post in its editorial, on March 23, pointed out that the Japanese Forces on the Burma front are out to obtain terrain whereas the Japanese Forces in the Pacific area are trying to secure time.

Japanese Advance Noted

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—The headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia was reported to have recognized the fact that the Japanese Forces had crossed the Indian border and advanced for a distance of eight miles, according to a New Delhi report received here.

A unit of the Japanese Forces was also said to have reached a point 30 miles away from Imphal, the powerful base of the anti-Axis forces, the same dispatch reported.

Continuing Advance

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—The Imperial Japanese Forces which dashed into Manipur Province, breaking through the Central India-Burma border, appeared to be continuing their advance.

According to an AP dispatch from New Delhi reaching here, the Japanese Forces had already advanced more than 80 miles along the valley of the lower stream of the Manipur River from Tidim in the Chin Hills area.

The same AP dispatch also reported that the movements of the Japanese Forces in the plains south of Maungdaw on the Arakan front and on both sides of the Mayu mountain range were particularly worthy of attention.

CHURCHILL TO BROADCAST

May Have Some Bearing on Scheduled Anglo-U.S. Talks

Special

LISBON, March 23.—Prime Minister Churchill will address the British nation on Sunday in his first broadcast since his winter illness, amidst the rising clamor from both sides of the Atlantic for clarification of anti-Axis war aims, according to a London dispatch.

The speech is awaited in London as the possible key to the position which Britain may take on multiple problems which are expected to come up for discussion during the forthcoming Anglo-American conference in London.

U.S. Guadalcanal Men Throw Down Arms In Protest Against Striking Coal Miners

Special

LISBON, March 23.—American soldiers on Guadalcanal last summer threw down their guns in protest against the striking coal miners at home, it was revealed by a soldier returning to Cleveland, according to a dispatch received here. Philip D. Scacco, aged 28, former private in the 37th Ohio division, who was recently honorably discharged on account of illness after seeing action in the southwestern Pacific, said that the protest was touched off by a group of soldiers in a foxhole during a Japanese bombing raid as a sergeant opened a bundle of home newspapers which told of the miners' strike.

Scacco quoted the sergeant as saying, "What the hell are we fighting for? Let's lay down our arms. We ought to give those strikers a dose of their own medicine." Scacco said, "We agreed because we were pretty mad. After the air raid we talked with other soldiers. When they saw the papers they all joined. Several hundred around us threw down their guns." Scacco added, "The morale of the soldiers at that point was the lowest I had ever seen it." He said that he overheard his comrades assail John L. Lewis, president of the united mine workers of America who directed the strike.

Meanwhile, a Washington dispatch said that the United States army refused a labor delegation's request that it assume responsibility "of correcting misconceptions the troops might have derived" from reports of labor troubles. The war department announced this in a statement adding, "The war department cannot take it upon itself to police all American publications or to withhold from the soldiers the publications they want to read."

Our Army Aces Raid Foe Airfields In Imphal Area With Good Effect

Runways and Military Facilities Blasted and 4 Parked Aircraft Set Afire; Five Spitfires Downed in Furious Air Duel

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 23.—Imperial Japanese Army Air Units, in a large formation on March 16 and 17, stormed over the enemy airfields in the Imphal sector, and fiercely bombed the runways and military installations setting ablaze three large-size enemy Douglas DC-3's and one other small aircraft on the ground. They also inflicted murderous damage on enemy air units in this area.

Intercepting a squadron of enemy fighter planes that rose to challenge them, the Japanese attackers promptly shot down five Spitfires in a furious air duel.

Japanese losses in the valiant attack were one plane self-blasted and one plane which failed to return in addition to another plane damaged.

At dawn of March 16, the bomber plane units of the Imperial Japanese Air Force hopped-off from X X base and attacked the north airfield at Imphal causing large fires to break out at one place and setting ablaze three other places with sure-hit bombs.

Meanwhile, another unit of Japanese Wild Eagles vigorously attacked a formation of enemy motorcars on the roadway between Imphal and Parel, raining numerous bombs.

In a large formation, X X plane of the Japanese Hayabusa Units stormed over Imphal, Parel and Tamyu on the morning of March 17, setting on fire a total of four enemy planes including three Douglas DC-3's and one small craft on the ground.

Greeting the 10-odd counter-attacking enemy P-40's and Spitfires, the Japanese carried out a master-contacting air battle in which they downed five Spitfires and routed all the other foe craft.

GERMANY'S POWER SEEN IN NEW MOVE

Iguchi Says Advance Into Hungary Shows Abundant Reserve Strength

Commenting on the advance of the German forces into Hungary, conducted on the basis of a mutual agreement between the German and Hungarian Governments, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday said that it was concrete proof of the fact that Germany possessed abundant reserve power and that she had a bold and swift initiative to cope with any political or military situation. The Spokesman also declared that it was proof that Germany is taking the initiative to make all possible situations develop to her advantage.

Pointing out that the German forces had advanced into Hungary to assist in the latter's defense and to intensify their common war effort, Mr. Iguchi said that the new development was logical and natural and "needless to say, a very timely one to bolster still further the already formidable fortress of Europe and thus, successfully frustrate the Anglo-American machinations in that area."

Mr. Iguchi said that Germany had completed her powerful preparations along the entire West Wall and that her forces were dealing out smashing blows and inflicting costly losses on the Anglo-American armies in Italy where the situation remained securely in German hands. Along the Eastern Front, the Germans are fighting with superb strategy, the Spokesman declared, adding, "And now in cooperation with Hungarian authorities, Germany has swiftly advanced her forces into Hungary to link up their common efforts and strengthen their position in this sector in preparation for any exigency."

"The latest move is concrete proof," Mr. Iguchi stressed, "of the fact that Germany possesses abundant reserve power, that she has a bold and swift initiative to cope with any political or military situation and that she is taking the initiative to make all possible situations develop to her advantage."

New Cabinet Installed

Domei

BUDAPEST, March 23.—Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy received the new Premier Doeme Sztojay together with the members of the new Government on Wednesday. After the audience Premier Doeme Sztojay and his Cabinet were sworn into office at the Hall of Ceremonies in the Royal Castle.

After this ceremony, the new Government held its first Ministers' Council, presided over by the Premier, in the latter's palace. Premier Sztojay welcomed the members of his government and with their approval expressed confidence regarding the success of the government's policy. The most urgent problems were then discussed.

Viewed as Legitimate

Special

MADRID, March 23.—In view of the relations between Germany and Hungary the reformation of the Hungarian Government is regarded in Spain as an event that is legitimate and just. It is believed that the change of Cabinet was carried

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GERMANS RIDICULE HULL'S DOCUMENT

Memorandum's 17 Points Held As 'Rehashes' of Wilson's 14 Points

Domei

BERLIN, March 22.—The German Foreign Office authorities today ridiculed as "nothing more than an illusion" the "Fundamental Principles of American Foreign Policy" which were published by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday.

The Wilhelmstrasse circles branded Hull's 17 points as "rehashes" of the 14 Points published by President Wilson at the time of the last World War and said that in the light of the prevailing world situation, these principles were nothing but mere illusions.

Memorandum Published

United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, at the press conference on March 21, suddenly published a document called a "Memorandum Regarding the Fundamental Principles of American Foreign Policy, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi dated March 22 quoting information from Washington.

The memorandum contains 17 Points regarding America's diplomacy on the basis of the Atlantic Charter and the Joint Declaration issued by the Anglo-American-Soviet foreign ministers' conference held at Moscow in November last year.

The document upholds the Atlantic Charter which has by now proved to be a "flash note" and envisages a "paper house" world structure like the League of Nations which also turned out to be a complete failure after the last World War.

U.S. CASUALTIES MOUNT

Given as 168,292 in Another Understated List by Stimson

23

Special

LISBON, March 23.—United States army and navy casualties up till March 7 were given as 168,292 in another obviously understated list announced by Henry Stimson, United States War Secretary, today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Stimson said that the army casualties numbered 126,193 of which 21,737 were killed, 50,363 wounded, 26,757 missing, and 27,346 prisoners of war.

Navy losses were given as 19,778 killed, 10,754 wounded, 9,036 missing, and 4,422 prisoners. The navy casualties were divided into 27,790 for the navy, 13,854 for the marines, 455 for the coast guard.

Casualties in the Italian fighting were given as 5,749 killed, 2,305 wounded, and 10,274 missing.

Says Patton Incident Closed

Special

LISBON, March 23.—U.S. Secretary of War Stimson emphatically declared that he considered the "Patton incident" closed when he was questioned at a press conference about the change in shift of commands of the 7th Army. On further questioning, Stimson said that Patton has not been assigned to command another army.

23

NIPPON UNITS CROSS INDO-BURMA BORDER WITH AZAD HIND MEN

Imperial Headquarters Says Air-Transported Enemy Troops Being Wiped Out

Imperial Japanese Forces, operating near the Central Burma-India border area, dashed into India after crossing the border in mid-March in assisting the Indian National Army, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 9 p.m. Thursday, while continuing an annihilative battle against the 17th Division of the Anglo-Indian army in the neighborhood of the Tonzan area.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique further disclosed that the Japanese Army Forces, catching up with enemy air-transported troops that had been sent to Northern Burma since March 5, have annihilated a part of them at every point.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
9 p.m. March 23

"1. Imperial Japanese Forces, operating near the Central Burma-India border area, entered India after dashing across the border in the middle part of March in support of the Indian National Army, while continuing an annihilative battle against the 17th Division of the British-Indian army in the neighborhood of the Tonzan area.

"2. The enemy had been invading a part of Northern Burma with air-transported troops since March 5, but catching up with them, the Japanese Forces are now attacking the foe at every point and have annihilated a part of the enemy troops."

Loses Last Stronghold

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, March 20.—The fall of Tonzan today will deprive the enemy in the Chin area of his last stronghold in the Manipur valley in Burmese territory, 40 kilometers from the Chin Hills on the Indo-Burmese border.

For 12 days the Japanese continued to pound Tonzan, the enemy base for his counter-offensive on Burma, and finally captured the position. The enemy plan to counter-attack Burma has thus been completely frustrated, while the Japanese-Burmese defense of Burma has been more strengthened than ever.

The fall of Tonzan not merely spells the rout of the 17th Division but will exercise far-reaching effects on the enemy militarily and politically. It is already causing serious repercussions in India and even in Chungking.

Tonzan was the commissary base of the enemy in the Chin Hills area, where large-scale structures for storing provisions and other materials had been recently built for sending supplies to Tidim and Myinbia. The importance of Tonzan as their base had been admitted equally by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Deputy Commander-in-Chief, and they had inspected the place in person.

The advance of the Indian Na-

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Free Indian Troopers Penetrate Foe's Line To Step on Home Soil

By K. HASHIMOTO and C. HOSHIYASU
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 23.—Continuing their rapid advance toward the Indian border, a part of the crack units of the Indian National Army stepped onto the soil of their motherland, breaking through the Witok line, 20 kilometers south of Tamu in the Central Burma-India border area, on March 12. Under the cooperation of the picked X X, X X, X X, and X X Units, troops of the Indian National Army are now engaging in furious battles on land and in the air, enlarging the war results in various border districts amid the roar of guns.

JAPANESE CAPTURE OF TAMU IMMINENT

Nippon Units Attacking Enemy Stronghold in Kabau Valley From South and North

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 23.—In the face of the vigorous attacks by Imperial Japanese troops from the south and north, the fall of Tamu, the military pivotal point in the Kabau Valley, is now imminent.

Like Tonzan and Tidim in the Chin Hills area, Tamu is a militarily important post of the enemy in the central Burma-India border area for its counter-offensive in Burma. There the headquarters of the 20th Division of the British-Indian army is located.

Tamu is situated about two kilometers east of the border line and there were about 400 dwellings before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Since the establishment of the enemy 20th divisional headquarters, the population at Tamu has increased, forming a strategic point.

Hotbed of Malaria

By C. HOSHIYASU
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, March 23.—Kabau Valley, where a fierce battle is now being waged against the 23rd Division of the British-Indian Army, is located in the region of the Yu River which runs between the Leta Mountain Range and the Mintami and Mauf ranges west of the Chindwin River.

The valley is noted as a hot-bed of malaria and other tropical epidemics and has an average yearly rainfall of about 50 inches. During the rainy season, the Yu River overflows its banks and inundates the surrounding districts making all roads impassable.

A tribe of the China race, noted for its fierce fighting spirit, inhabits the valley. When the British attempted to annex the Kabau region to Manipur State, these tribesmen fought dauntlessly and frustrated the British scheme.

At the time of the British-Burmese war of 1885, the inhabitants of the Kabau region murdered three British officials of the Bombay-Burma Trading Company. Since then, these tribesmen have continued to resist all attempts by the British to oppress them.

The Kabau region produces rice, beans, tobacco, cotton and other

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Fight for Cassino Continues at Red Heat; Stimson Admits Anti-Axis Stand Precarious

Special

LISBON, March 23.—The fighting for Cassino continued today with unabated ferocity with German reports disclosing that anti-Axis attacks thrown against the northern part of the city with tank support had collapsed under the concentrated fire of the determined German defenders.

Anti-Axis reports from Naples said that the German forces were still getting reinforcements into their positions despite the desperate anti-Axis attempts to prevent them from doing so and that hand-to-hand fighting continued inside the town. Indicating that more anti-Axis troops were being encircled, anti-Axis reports said that their aircraft dropped supplies to their troops at two "important points" between Cassino and the monastery hill.

Inside the ruined town heavy fighting was raging amid the debris. A Reuter dispatch said that the area of the Hotel Continental was "still a center of activity" and that close quarter fighting was also going on around the Hotel Della Rose to the west of the Hotel Continental. The dispatch said that several points in the vicinity of the latter hotel, which faces strategic Highway 6, were changing hands and that the anti-Axis forces were "still making slow progress."

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Washington quoted Henry Stimson, United States Secretary of War, as saying that the anti-Axis position at Cassino continued to be precarious Stimson added that the manner of the German defense at Cassino was a sober reminder of the strength of the German forces.

NIPPON UNITS SEIZE PART OF FOE'S BASE NEAR CAPE TOROKINA

Imperial Headquarters' Communique Says Attack Continuing Despite Terrific Bombing

Imperial Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island, in the early part of March, launched an attack against an enemy strength of about one division and a half which had been stationed at a semi-permanent position near Torokina, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Friday.

The communique also revealed that the Japanese troops seized a part of the enemy position after a furious battle. Meanwhile, in defiance of furious enemy bombardment and bombing, the Japanese Forces are now continuing their attacks, the statement concluded.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m. March 24

"Imperial Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island launched an attack against an enemy force of about one division and a half which had taken up a position at a solid semi-permanent base near Torokina in the early part of March. After a fierce battle the Japanese Forces seized a portion of the enemy position and are now continuing their assault in defiance of severe enemy bombardment and bombing."

Launches Brave Attack

Carrying on the honor and important task on their shoulders, the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island with their morale high launched a gallant attack against the enemy troops in the early part of this month and are now engaging in fierce battles.

Effecting landings near Cape Torokina, the American troops of about one division and a half strong constructed a semi-permanent position in the past four months in an effort to retake Bougainville Island. At the foremost front of their position, the American forces installed innumerous microphones, mines, barricades with machine-gun nests and trench mortars while, on the islands in front of Cape Torokina, they constructed three airfields.

Upon the construction of their solid semi-permanent position, the enemy attempted to strike the Japanese position not only by dispatching formations of planes, ranging from 170 to 360 in number daily, but also by endless bombardment.

Early this month, the Japanese Forces launched fierce attacks against the enemy, seizing a portion of the strong foe positions, and are now continuing daring and death-defying assaults against the American troops. The fighting spirit of the Japanese officers and men is so high and great that even General Douglas MacArthur, the Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific warned that the morale of the Japanese Forces is wonderfully excellent and no undue optimism is warranted on the war situation.

Rabaul Raiders Downed

Domei

RABAUL, March 23.—Twenty-two enemy planes including F6F's, TBF's and B-24's attacked Kavieng, New Ireland on the morning of March 20 supported by several vessels. During this encounter the Japanese Forces scored a hit on one of the enemy ships. Damage on our side was slight.

On the next day, enemy B-24's, B-25's, P-38's and F4F's, deck-bombers and fighter planes, in several waves, attacked Rabaul. In the ensuing battle, the Japanese Units shot down five planes including a B-25, deck fighter and bomber planes. One B-24 was also heavily damaged. Damage on our side was negligible.

On March 22, enemy planes comprising B-25's, B-24's, deck-bombers and fighter planes, about 180 in number, again appeared over Rabaul but were intercepted by our Units on the spot which brought down four deck-bombers. Only slight damage was suffered by our side.

Press Comments

Friday, March 24

BRITISH LOSE MORAL BALANCE

MAINICHI—We have written on every available occasion of the changes that are taking place in the thoughts and sentiments of the British. In the wake of the defeat of France and the defection of the rebel Italians, the nation whose moral fluctuations are the severest among the chief Powers that are continuing to fight, is Britain. This naturally, is to have been expected.

Britain, fighting under the leadership of Prime Minister Churchill, the reincarnation of the bulldog, may seem heroic on the surface but inwardly she has lost her qualifications as a major Power. She has also lost her bulldog tenacity and is experiencing a moral wavering. Thus, they have grown quite sceptical in regard to diplomatic policy, war aims and the course which the war is taking.

The London weekly magazine, The Universe, says: "War can be justified only when it is fought for the sake of justice. In 1939, we were told by the Government that we were fighting to establish international order. But what are we fighting for today? The commercial politicians of the anti-Axis nations are saying: 'We must divide up Europe for the sake of establishing a new order.' Poland, Finland and even the three Baltic states are about to be sacrificed to help the most powerful nation in Europe (the Soviet Union is assuredly meant) disarm Germany." Between these lines we can read a terrible grief. But why, in the first place, did The Universe think that the anti-Axis nations had any intention of establishing a new international order or that they possessed any qualifications for that purpose?

What the United States and Britain, who, prior to the war had been advocates of the status quo, expected of the war was the consolidation of the status quo most convenient for their exploitation of the rest of mankind. Was not this the only course open to them as a logical consequence of their long practices? It was not they who unfurled the banner for the new international order but Japan, Germany and Italy. It is because the Universe lacked the perspicacity to appreciate this that it felt the present attitudes of the United States and Britain to be a betrayal of their original cause. This is an amusing absurdity but even more ridiculous is this weekly's lack of intelligence to see the relations between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union. Why should not the United States and Britain help the Soviet Union overthrow Germany? Naturally, the sovereignty of Poland and other minor nations must be respected but if the British wish to understand the relations between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union, they should not view the matter from the point of view of the minor nations. They must do so from a more fundamental standpoint. What is this more fundamental standpoint?

The Soviet Union is also aiming at the establishment of a new international order through the destruction of the old. She is animated by a different concept of a new order from that of the Anglo-American camp. The United States and Britain may think it possible to cooperate with any party for the sake of convenience in prosecuting the war but principles cannot so easily be set aside.

Among the British, there are those who have fallen from delusion into disillusionment. A recent issue of The Sphere, for instance, says: "To those who survive this war there will no longer remain anything worth while in this world. What is spiritual is being gradually lost. Morality, order and rules are steadily fading. With war-weariness, faith, hope and even courage is being lost." The Sphere, of course, is one of those parties whose disillusionment has been such that they can no longer take a sane view of the world. Did not a new and beautiful world emerge after the flood of Noah? Even after the great deluge sweeping away the United States and Britain in the 20th century, we shall remain and build up a new beautiful world. So, The Sphere may rest easy in the mind on this score.

CONFLICT BETWEEN AMERICAN IDEALS AND REALITIES

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The United States entered the First World War in the good name of fighting for the sake of world peace, but her true motive in going to war was nothing but to seek her own prosperity. Between the ideal outwardly expressed as the war object and the realistic design of America there was a difference as wide as that between heaven and earth. And this fact was amply demonstrated in the finale played by Wilson who acted on the world's stage as the defender of the ideal world peace. At the World Peace Conference, Wilson was believed to have been compelled to give up his own ideal due to his defeat suffered in the diplomatic warfare with Lloyd George of Britain and Clemenceau of France. It was also considered that the Wilson Tragedy was ascribable to the realistic policy on the part of both Britain and France. However, history subsequently showed that this tragedy was due to one cause; the conflict between the Wilsonian ideal and the realistic avarice on the part of the United States.

Let us see what realistic greediness America held at that time. The general public had only the desire of seeing the war to come to an end, but among the newly-rich in America who made their fortunes rapidly through the war, there were many who desired to maintain their own prosperity by whatever means. This became the ruling avarice of the Americans, with the result that their realistic greediness put a restraint on the ideal of Wilson and finally crushed it altogether. This fact indicated vividly the true aspect of the American ideal of entering the First World War. When the Allied Powers emerged victorious, placing America and Britain in the position of realizing their own ideals, they began to reveal their different desires, making them slaves of abominable realistic avarice, with no inspiration but that of seeking their own selfish gains. Instead of laying the basis of ideal world peace, they sowed the seeds of future disturbance to the peace of the world. It is no exaggeration to say that part of this crime was committed by the American newly-rich who were found utilizing all occasions solely to attain their own prosperity in utter disregard of the order and tranquillity of the world. Even in the present Great World War the Americans are found doing the same thing. Whatever object America may profess outwardly as her inspiration in waging the present Great World War, the party behind the scene is the same one, whose realistic greediness is holding sway over the destinies of America.

Roosevelt, who intervened in the current World War, is apparently prudent enough not to repeat the mistake committed by Wilson. Since his assumption of the Presidency, Roosevelt, with his so-called New Deal policy, has stood publicly for administration for the sake of the masses, but to break the impasse caused thereby, he has compromised with the capitalists and has indulged in a policy which has led the world to be thrown into a war. On that account, he has deceived the American masses with the war aims which are mere rhetorical expressions, such as the Atlantic Charter or the Four Freedoms. However, such fraud and deception as served by Roosevelt have quickly brought many failures with the development of the fighting situation.

Germany's Power Seen in New Move

(Continued From Page 1)

out according to fundamental agreements.

The agreement arrived at the Fuehrer's headquarters is especially pointed out in Spain and featured in banner lines by the Spanish press. The ABC in this connection writes that all assertions that Hungary's regent did not act in full freedom had been established as unmistakably false.

The semi-official party organ Arriba especially points out in this connection the statement of the London Times which establishes Germany's unbroken defense capacity on all fronts. German measures in the Balkans showed that preparations in this area are just as perfect as in Western Europe, it pointed out.

Another Madrid paper points out the military importance the event has on the defense of Southeastern Europe.

Japanese Capture Of Tamu Imminent

(Continued From Page 1)

agricultural products, but the output is sufficient only to meet the demands of the inhabitants. Coal is mined in the mountains skirting the western part of the valley.

British forces had established their headquarters for the operation against Burma in the Kabau Valley area and concentrated the main forces of the 20th and 23rd divisions of the British-Indian army there. However, their strong fortifications proved useless in face of the relentless advance of the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army, and they were forced to beat a confused retreat.

The inhabitants of Kabau Valley have welcomed the arrival of the Japanese and Azad Hind fighters and are now offering their services in collecting and carrying provisions and fodder,

INDIANS THANKFUL FOR TOJO'S WORDS

Promise of India for Indians Will Weld Japan-India Ties, Says Azad Hind Spokesman

Domei

SHONAN, March 23.—Expressing appreciation for the declaration made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo that Japan would not hesitate to give full support to the attainment of independence by India, the Spokesman of the Provisional Government of Free India, issued the following statement today:

"The statement made by Prime Minister Tojo is extremely significant in view of the present situation. Just at the moment when the Indian National Army, in close cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Forces, had advanced into the motherland, Prime Minister Tojo of Japan declared most clearly that Japan has no political nor territorial ambitions regarding India, and that the Japanese Government and military authorities intend to destroy the enemy influence and to leave India absolutely to the hands of the Indians.

"This statement has fundamentally smashed the anti-Japanese propaganda circulated in India by British authorities. At the same time, the promise that the territory occupied by the Indian National Army would be immediately placed under the administration of the Provisional Government of Free India was declared by Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Government. There is no room for doubt about this promise with the appointment of Anil Chandra Chatterji as Chief Civil Administrator of Free India.

"In concert with this promise, anti-British resistance in India will become more active, and Indian soldiers within India will take an attitude of voluntarily cooperating with us, it is quite certain.

"The United States and Britain invaded Italy under the pretext of liberating that country, but immediately enforced military administration there. Thus, it is known that in Italy and North Africa, they are being hated and despised by the residents. Japan's attitude of giving love for love is noble, incomparable with that of the United States and Britain. This Japanese spirit will be returned by the Indian people in the near future.

"The statements of Prime Minister Tojo and the Netaji I am confident, will further stimulate anti-British sentiment among the Indians, cement Japan-India friendship, and spur the progress of Indian liberation."

Glad News Celebrated

Domei

SHONAN, March 23.—Upon receipt of the news that the Indian National Army had entered Manipur State, the 25,000 Indian residents of Shonan City rose in joy. The Azad Hind, organ of the Indian Independence League, published the great news in its today's issue, together with an editorial entitled, "Dawn of Liberty." The Indian residents here showed greater excitement and joy upon hearing this news than they did on the occasion of the formation of the Provisional Government of Free India on October 21, last year.

Without previous arrangement whatever, a mass meeting of Indian residents was held this evening. Though they had held a mass meeting only two days ago, they could not help gathering together again to celebrate the great event.

At 6:30 p.m. today, about 6,000 Indian residents gathered in front of the branch office of the Indian Independence League, at Waterloo Street, to celebrate the event, and also to strengthen their determination to march on to Delhi.

84th Diet Session Will Observe Today Closing Ceremony

(Continued From Page 1)

to plantation, establishment of a system of awards and subsidies for food production and a system of awards and subsidies for food production and a system of responsibility for production and delivery. We shall endeavor at once to translate them into action."

With this, the labors of the House for the current session came to an end.

Speaker Tadahiko Okada then made the concluding address:

"It is a matter for congratulation that we have been able in so short a time to pass a budget of unprecedented magnitude and to complete deliberations on all the bills submitted. The war situation is as stringent as ever and our duties have increased in importance and moment. Looking forward to redoubled efforts on your part hereafter, I thank you for the pains you have taken in the fulfilment of your duties."

The House rose at 11:45 a.m.

Foe's Amateurish Strategy Made Break-Through Into India Possible

Japanese Surprised Enemy Who Thought No Army Would Take the Most Difficult Path of Advance From Chindwin Area

By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL BURMA.—Amateurish strategy and lack of stamina caused the defeat of the enemy forces on the Indo-Burmese border, enabling the Japanese and the Indian National Army to effect a lightning break-through into Indian territory.

The reasons for the outstanding successes of the Japanese and Azad Hind forces against the panic-stricken Anglo-American forces are enumerated as follows:

(1) The enemy had supposed that the Japanese in their drive into India would take the coastal path from Akyab in southern Burma to Chittagong, the road through northern Fukawng leading to northeast Assam in northern Burma and the path through the central border from Kalewa to Chin Hills. The enemy, however, was misled into thinking that the Japanese after all had no intention of advancing on account of the manner in which they counter-attacked the enemy forces in the Arakan and northern Fukawng campaigns.

Thus, even when the Japanese launched a forestalling offensive against the enemy's 17th Division before Kalewa, the enemy strategists supposed that the Japanese intention merely was to join the various bases on the Burma defense line and thus dispatched a part of the 23rd Division stationed before the Chindwin River southward and reinforced the Anglo-Indian 20th Division, thereby leaving themselves wide open to the Japanese advance across the border.

(2) The enemy attached extreme importance to the natural defenses of the Chindwin River and the obstacles before the Arakan, not imagining for a moment that the Japanese would cross the Chindwin River and advance across the central Indo-Burmese border, which is considered the most difficult pass in the Arakan area.

(3) When the Japanese scouting force crossed the Chindwin River, the enemy border patrol in that area beat a hasty retreat, so that it was fully five days after the actual event on March 20, that the Southeast Asia Command announced the Japanese crossing of the Chindwin River. The enemy could not even gauge the strength of the advancing Japanese and were groping in the dark when they found that the Japanese Forces had already crossed the border.

In brief, the enemy utterly failed to detect the silent but steady preparations of the Japanese for the border break-through for the last twelve months. Engrossed in their idle propaganda regarding a counter-offensive on Burma for fear that the unrest in India might grow out of control, the enemy strategists had hypnotized themselves into believing in their ability to wrest back Burma. It was at such a moment that the Japanese landed a "straight" in the enemy's jaw, making the Southeast Asia Command reel and stagger from the blow.

Lacked Confidence

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, March 21.—The complete failure of the attempted anti-Axis offensive against Burma was due mainly to two causes—employment by the Japanese Forces of brilliant, grand-scale strategy and the lack of definite military planning on the part of the enemy.

The British-Indian 17th Division, intent on the recapture of Burma, concentrated the 48th, 63rd and 14th Brigades about 10,000 strong in the Tidim-Tonzan sectors where they had constructed strong fortresses. The British placed the mainstay of the 63rd and 48th Brigades behind the Kenede Peak-Demul fortification line to defend Fort White and also garrisoned the Yorkshire Regiment at Fort Peacock east of Tonzan.

On the other hand, the Japanese placed small units at the 8,198 Heights in front of the 63rd and 48th Brigades to restrain the enemy troops at the frontal positions. Meanwhile, the Irie, Sueki and Nakaya Units effected a surprise advance to the area on the left bank of the Manipur River, while the Ogawa, Saito, Miyauchi and Morishige Units penetrated the enemy positions of the British-Indian 17th and 23rd Divisions and dashed into Tonzan. These operations were carried out in accordance with a resourceful encirclement strategy.

In sharp contrast to Japanese tactics, the enemy's operations were marked by strategic clumsiness. To begin with, the enemy made a gross misjudgment when, at the outset of the campaign, he erroneously interpreted the unemployment of aircraft by the Japanese as indicating that only a small number of Japanese troops were being deployed.

An outstanding cause of the enemy's defeat, however, is to be found in the fact that the enemy lacked confidence in his military objective, that is, he was not very sure whether the operations were for the defense of India or the recapture of Burma.

Moreover, the awakening to their own weakness, caused by the Indian National Army's advance and by the unrest prevailing within India forced the enemy soldiers to lose confidence and morale.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 23

German and Rumanian troops in the Crimea repulsed all Soviet attacks at Kerch and Ssivash.

Minor Red Army attacks against the Reich bridgehead in the lower reaches of the Bug as well as some attempts to cross the river were foiled. In the sector between the middle reaches of the Bug and the Dniester as well as in the Proskurov-Brody area, heavy, fluctuating fighting with powerful Soviet forces is continuing. Some 34 Red Army tanks were destroyed.

The Kovel garrison repulsed renewed Soviet attacks and destroyed six out of the ten Red Army tanks which had entered the town.

Southeast of Vitebsk, renewed Soviet attempts to break through, supported by tanks, were frustrated. On the Narva front, the Red Army made several unsuccessful thrusts.

At Cassino, several enemy attacks, supported by tanks and launched against the northern part of the town, collapsed in face of concentric defensive fire.

On the Adriatic coast, enemy thrusts were repelled. Several enemy strongholds were blown up during successful operations by Reich shock troops.

American bombers attacked Berlin yesterday, but due to the presence of dense, low-lying clouds, they were unable to detect their targets and dropped their bombs at random on several residential districts in the city. Despite unfavorable weather and defense conditions, 19 enemy aircraft, including 13 four-engined bombers, were downed by anti-aircraft batteries.

Several anti-Axis aircraft made raids on places in Central Germany, while the R.A.F. last night made terror attacks on the Rhein-Maine districts, especially on Frankfurt-on Maine. Considerable damage was done on the city itself, with the population suffering losses. Fifty-five enemy four-engined bombers were destroyed by German night-fighter planes and A.A. guns.

RUPTURE IMMINENT OF U.S.-FINNISH TIES

Only Official Word From Helsinki Believed Will Prevent Severance

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 23.—Severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Finland appears all but inevitable, according to a dispatch received here quoting an A.P. correspondent from Washington.

The correspondent said that the only thing believed capable of preventing a final diplomatic rupture between the two countries would be some official word from the Helsinki Government assuring that peace negotiations with the Soviet Union have not collapsed completely. But hopes of such a word forthcoming appear very slight, the correspondent added, quoting the general opinion of informed quarters in Washington.

The report said that the Finnish Government was notified several days ago that the United States is reconsidering its relations with Finland. It also disclosed that severance of diplomatic relations was not openly threatened at that time but that it was clearly implied that such a diplomatic measure was the only step left for Washington to take.

Meanwhile, another dispatch from Washington disclosed that President Roosevelt, today, remained away from his office for the fourth consecutive day, although the White House reported that his head cold was "decidedly better."

The dispatch also said that President Roosevelt issued a proclamation today designating April 6 as Army Day and that he asked the people of the United States to "reconsecrate" themselves to producing arms and equipment needed to sustain the army.

Nippon Units Cross Indo-Burma Border With Azad Hind Men

(Continued From Page 1)

tional Army to Tonzan, meanwhile, has greatly intensified the desire of sepoys to join the Army and stimulated the independence movement in India. At the same time, Chungking has been plunged into gloom and dismay and moved to denounce the United States and Britain for their feeble showing. The loss of Tonzan, coupled with the rout of the 17th Division, has stricken Mountbatten with panic.

Before the war, Tonzan had been a community of only 200 houses and 800 persons, inhabited chiefly by Chin people. Since the advance of the British to this position, the population sharply increased until it numbered 10,000. The headman of Tonzan, Mr. Punzaman, is a graduate of the Zagain High School and respected by all as a native prince. His rights had been greatly curtailed by the British until recently he has been receiving only a pittance of 2,000 rupees a year. This has turned him into a bitter enemy of the British.

Brazilians Set For Front

Special

LISBON, March 21.—Sixteen thousand men of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, which will soon be sent to fight against the Germans, marched past the principal military center of Rio de Janeiro today.

Bose Inspects Units Of Free Indian Army Just Before Advance

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 23.—Amid the triumphant roar of battle caused by the advance of the Azad Hind Army into India, Netaj Subhas Chandra Bose, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, held a grand review of his crack troops at an undisclosed base yesterday. The Netaj, conferring the order of "Leader of the Battlefield" upon Major Misra who had distinguished himself in the Arakan fighting, advised his troops to be "courageous like Major Misra as your mission is heavy." After a march-past the units of the Indian National Army began their advance on Delhi straight from the parade ground with the tricolor flag at its head.

Telegraphic Services Set

Special

SAIGON, March 23.—As the result of arrangements completed here between the authorities of Japan and French Indo-China, telegraphic services in the Japanese kana syllabary will be started soon between Indo-China and Japan, as well as between Indo-China and Manchoukuo and China.

U.S. Crop Outlook Gloomy

Special

LISBON, March 21.—United States farmers will not be able to attain the crop goal set by the Government for this year, according to an announcement by the Agricultural Department in Washington.

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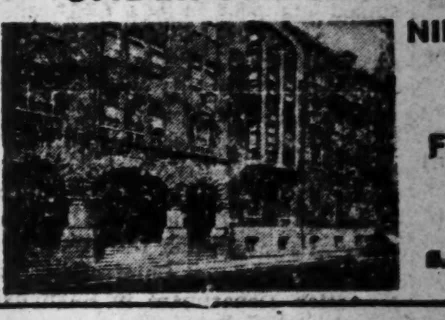

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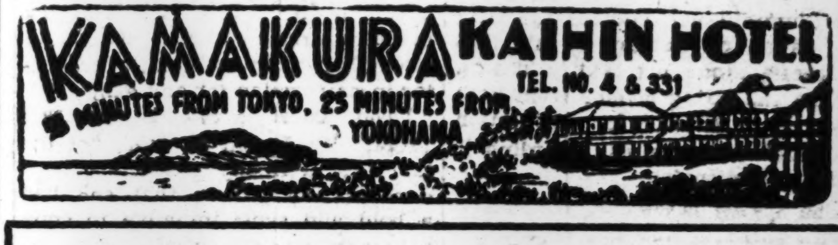

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TANIGUCHI NAMED VICE-CHIEF OF BANK

Matsukuma Is Appointed His Successor as Finance Vice-Minister

Finance Vice-Minister Tsuneji Taniguchi was on Friday appointed Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan filling the vacancy recently created by the promotion of Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Vice-Governor, to the Governorship of the institution.

Incident to the same appointment, Hideo Matsukuma, Director of the Taxation Bureau of the Finance Ministry, was appointed Finance Vice-Minister and concurrently Director of the Financial Affairs Bureau pro tem, while Yutaka Tanaka, Director of the Financial Affairs Bureau, was made Director of the Taxation Bureau.

A graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, Mr. Taniguchi entered the service in the Finance Ministry in 1919 and was appointed Director of the Taxation Bureau in May, 1937. He was appointed Finance Vice-Minister in the third Konoe Cabinet under the then Finance Minister, Masatsune Ogura, and had been in the post ever since.

Mr. Matsukuma, the new Finance Vice-Minister, is also a graduate of Tokyo Imperial University and is 49 years old. After assuming various posts in the Finance Ministry, he was appointed Director of the Taxation Bureau in 1940.

Mr. Tanaka, newly-appointed Director of the Financial Management Bureau, has been in the service of the Finance Ministry for many years and is an outstanding authority on taxation together with the new Finance Vice-Minister. He was installed as Director of the Financial Affairs Bureau in 1942.

BOSE IS FELICITATED ON MARCH INTO INDIA

Freedom Body of F.I.C. Cables Congratulations—Gill Sees Victory Ahead

Special

SAIGON, March 23.—Upon receipt of the news that the Indian National Army had advanced into India, the chief of the French Indo-China chapter of the Indian Independence League, yesterday, cabled felicitations to Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

The cable expressed the belief of the Indian residents in French Indo-China that the day when India will acquire complete independence is not far off.

Sees Victory Ahead

Special

MANILA, March 23.—Declaring that the Indians in the Philippines are "proud and thrilled" to learn that the Indian National Army has crossed the Indo-Burma border and set foot on Indian soil, Karam Singh Gill, head of the publicity section of the local chapter of the Indian Independence League, said: "The beginning of the end of the ignominious domination and cowardly exploitation of India by the British tyrants is at hand."

He added: "We are now on the threshold of our liberation. Every bullet fired by our soldiers against the enemy brings us closer to our much coveted independence. We are confident that the Indian National Army and the Japanese Forces will gain victory."

In conclusion, Mr. Gill said: "The Indians in the Philippines are proud of the wonderful achievement of the Azad Hind Army and they have every reason to feel so since among those in the front-line are volunteers from the Indian community in the Philippines."

B.B.C. PRESSMAN FOR INDIA

Fearnley to Work for Closer Cooperation With Indian Listeners

Special

LISBON, March 23.—Ambitious plans for closer cooperation between the British Broadcasting Corporation and Indian listeners lies behind the imminent departure of Percival Fearnley for New Delhi to take up his new post of B.B.C.'s press and public relations officer, a London dispatch disclosed.

Fearnley, who expects to reach India in a few weeks, told Reuter correspondents today, that he has a joint task of advising the British Broadcasting Corporation about the Indian public and about radio in India and investigating into the aspects of Indian life which should be interpreted by radio to the British public. He is the first practical newspaper man to be sent abroad by the B.B.C. as public relations representative.

Japan Is More Science-Minded Than West, Says One Who Built Plane Before Wright

"The Japanese people are more science-minded and more creative than the Westerners, though the latter have succeeded in commercializing their scientific inventions," remarked Ryotaro Tanigawa, President of the Tanigawa Vacuum Foodstuff Research Institute, according to the Mainichi.

His comment in this connection follows:

"Some people say that the Japanese are inferior to the Westerners in their science-mindedness but in my opinion, the Japanese are superior to the Westerners in scientific knowledge. It must be admitted, however, that the Westerners have succeeded in achieving mass production of their inventions. Consequently, scientific knowledge has been widely diffused among the masses.

"Scientific interest is more deeply rooted in the Japanese in the sense that they are better able to adjust themselves to natural phenomena. Why is it, then, that scientific inventions have not been industrialized as in Western countries? One of the reasons must be attributed to the stern and irreconcilable spirit of the inventors. Because of this stern discipline of the Japanese inventors, they did not hand down the secret of their inventions to their disciples unless the latter proved worthy. The same can be said of the celebrated sword of 'Masamune.' Unable to find any suitable craftsman among his disciples, Masamune did not initiate any of them into the secret of tempering his special type of sword.

"As early as 1907 I was able to produce the first aircraft in Japan in cooperation with Chuji Takahashi, and received a patent. It was years before the Wright brothers stunned the world by flying for the first time. Compared with the modern aircraft, mine was very crude, but the same process of construction as that used in the world-famous Zeppelin was introduced in my invention.

"In my opinion, inventions are not the product of theoretical studies, but are natural revelations which result from assiduous studies. No study with monetary gain as the ultimate goal will give birth to new inventions. Inventions are incidental.

"Promises of prizes will undoubtedly encourage people to make further efforts in scientific studies, but more than that, it is urgent at present to provide scientists with materials which are indispensable for laboratory work. Furthermore, extreme far-sightedness and courage are necessary to propagate the use of new inventions."

BIG P.I. FOOD DRIVE NETS GOOD RESULTS

Bumper Corn Crop Expected in Luzon; Rice Growers Set to Intensify Efforts

Domei

MANILA, March 22.—With all forces of Government and private enterprises geared to attain the common end, the big-scale food production campaign launched by the Republic is in full swing in at least 11 provinces of Central Luzon, according to preliminary reports received by the National Food Production Manager, Hilarion Silayan.

One of the outstanding features of the campaign is the spontaneous response to the Government program by the entire citizens in the provinces, who are working hand in hand with Government agronomists.

According to Mr. Silayan, the first reports received from the provinces of Tarlac, Bulacan, Rizal, Cavite, Laguna and Batangas, where outstanding results are being achieved, warrant decided optimism.

Rice Growers to Meet

Domei

MANILA, March 22.—Cooperating wholeheartedly with the administration's food production campaign, the National Rice Growers Cooperative Association will hold a four-day national convention in Manila from May 17 to May 20 with 224 Municipal associations taking part.

It is understood that the convention will elect new officers, discuss problems on rice cooperatives as well as seek ways and means of further cooperating with the Government.

Bumper Crop Expected

Domei

MANILA, March 21.—A bumper crop of corn is expected as harvest time approaches in Central Luzon as well as other corn producing areas in the Philippines.

In order to assure an equally good output in the future, the Food Administration has advised planters to permit two-thirds of the corn plants to mature for seed purposes. It is said that if this amount is conserved it would be sufficient to cover an even greater area of land for the next planting.

AMERICA REPORTS LOSS OF ANOTHER SUBMARINE

Munition Dump in England Explodes Killing 29 Yanks During Maneuvers

42

Special

LISBON, March 22.—The United States Navy announced today that the submarine Scorpion was overdue from patrol duty and is considered lost, according to a Washington dispatch. The announcement said that the undersea craft carried a normal complement of 75 officers and men.

Meanwhile, United States army headquarters in Europe announced that 29 American soldiers were killed when munitions accidentally exploded recently during training operations somewhere in England. In the same accident, eight other Americans were injured, one of them seriously.

Another dispatch from Pendleton, Oregon, disclosed that the United States army ammunition depot at Umatilla exploded last night. The commanding officer announced that five or six persons were missing.

BRITISH INFLUENCE RAPIDLY NEARS END

Azad Hind Spokesman Declares Day for Liberation of India Approaching

Special

SHONAN, March 22.—"The fateful hour has struck—the hour of Britain's doom and India's deliverance," declared M. Sivaram, spokesman of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in his statement on the historic proclamation issued by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose regarding the Indian National Army's entry into Indian territory, and the beginning of the war of independence on India's soil.

Mr. Sivaram said: "'Thrilling' is not the word for this great news—it is more vital, more profound and more inspiring than that. I would unhesitatingly call it the greatest single development of this global war—a campaign which will have far-reaching effects on the outcome of this war."

Pointing out that the advance of the Indian National Army into India is an event that has no parallel in history, the Indian spokesman said: "It is the first time since 1857 that an Indian army has gone into battle against the British imperialists and this time, with the help of the invincible Japanese Forces, India is bound to win."

Continuing, he stressed: "There is not the slightest doubt that Netaji's Army will be welcomed by the masses in India as well as the soldiers under the British. I am certain that the Azad Hind Fauj will not meet with any opposition except from the Anglo-Americans and I am also certain that the Anglo-American opposition will be crushed by the combined forces of India's freedom fighters and the Japanese Army.

"The British have been driven to despair and in their desperation they will certainly strike out in all directions. And there will be a showdown of the most tremendous proportions, but we are convinced that ultimate victory will be ours."

Questioned regarding the reaction in India to the present phase of the campaign, the spokesman replied: "Of course, the British will do their very worst, but the presence of the Azad Hind Fauj on Indian soil will inspire the entire nation to rise in revolt against the British and I am extremely confident of the successful outcome of the campaign.

"No Indian can question the Azad Hind Fauj's march into Indian territory. No Indian will oppose that army when it hauls down the cursed Union Jack and hoists India's National Tri-color in liberated territory. And I am sure that no Indian soldier will open fire against his own brethren in the Indian National Army."

In conclusion, the spokesman said: "The writing on the wall is clear for the British. For them it is the beginning of the end and for us it is the beginning of the long-awaited realization of India's freedom."

Cosme Arrives in Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, March 22.—Henri Cosme, French Ambassador to Japan, arrived here from Saigon last night. The envoy, who will stay here for about a week, will confer with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, and other French Indo-China Government leaders.

BOSE AND BA MAW ARE CLOSE FRIENDS

Netaji Greatest Man India Ever Produced, Declares Supreme Adviser to Burma

The Burmese Government's support for the Indian independence movement is not of a mere formal nature, nor is it Burma's gesture against the enemy countries but it is based on the firm ties binding Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, declared Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, Supreme Adviser to the Burmese Government, who is now staying here for consultation with the home Government.

"I am extremely glad to learn that the Indian National Army has at last set foot on Indian soil," Dr. Ogawa told Domei on Friday:

"The event is particularly significant because it has enabled the Provisional Government of Azad Hind to enter its native place," Dr. Ogawa observed.

Supreme Adviser Ogawa continued:

"I regard Mr. Bose as the greatest man India has ever produced. The Provisional Government of Free India advanced to Burma shortly after I had assumed the Rangoon post and immediately afterward, I had the opportunity of listening to Mr. Bose when he delivered a lengthy speech to the Indian residents in Burma. I shall not easily forget the grand sight of that spectacular rally. The audience, among whom there were many soldiers of the Indian National Army, literally cried when they heard their leader's inspiring oratory, giving thunderous applause to every sentence the Netaji uttered."

Emphasizing that Burma's assistance to the Indian independence movement is not a mere formal gesture, Dr. Ogawa declared that it had its basis on the strong spiritual bond binding Mr. Bose and Prime Minister Ba Maw. He pointed out that the Burmese Prime Minister and the great Indian leader not only share one and the same conviction but they have both come through similar ordeals caused by British tyranny.

"Both of them studied in England and suffered imprisonment for starting anti-British movements," Dr. Ogawa stated, adding, "the two are men of action, iron will and fervor. The Netaji and Dr. Ba Maw are brilliant orators, too."

Referring to the situation in India, Mr. Ogawa pointed out that the oppressive policies Britain are exercising on the Indian masses are a glaring testimony of the aggravation of the unsound conditions in that country. He observed that the death in prison of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, wife of the saintly Indian leader, as well as the famine in Bengal Province have been the causes of intensified anti-British movements.

With regard to Burma, the Supreme Adviser declared:

"The Burmese people have full understanding of Japan and are exerting their utmost for the construction of a truly Greater East Asia. By nature, they have so many characteristics similar to those of the Japanese that since I assumed my post at Rangoon, I have never felt myself a stranger in that country. This fact shows to what extent the Burmese are cooperating with us."

Yorkshire Miners Idle

13

Special

LISBON, March 23.—A London dispatch said that coal miners struck in three more pits today bringing the total number of those not working in South Yorkshire to 25,000. The strike resulted from a wage dispute.

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East Asia Round-Up

Plan Savings Drive

24

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 24.—Chinese leaders in Java have decided to launch a campaign to urge the Chinese in the island to make monthly postal deposits of 400,000 guilders for four months, beginning in April.

Opens More Schools

Special

MANILA, March 24.—Three more public schools were opened recently in Batangas Province. At present, Batangas has 26 public schools as well as three private schools.

Ceylonese Students Graduate

Special

SHONAN, March 24.—Graduation exercises for young Ceylonese students of the Azad Hind School were held here Wednesday. Outstanding graduates received merit certificates from Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Alagappan, Minister without Portfolio of the Provisional Government of Free India.

To Lead Youth Corps

Special

MACASSAR, March 24.—Sixty-four members of the southern Celebes young men's organizations completed their two-week training in preparation to serve as leaders in the young men's corps which will be organized shortly.

Hold Nippongo Meet

Special

LEGASPI, March 24.—For the further diffusion of the Japanese language among the local inhabitants, a Japanese language meeting was held here recently. Recitations by school children as well as songs in good Japanese highlighted the meeting. Outstanding performers were awarded special prizes.

Baseball Team Arrives

Special

MANILA, March 24.—With the entire nation wholeheartedly engaged in the intensified food production drive, sports have not been neglected in the provinces. From Laoag, it is learned that the baseball team from Ilocossur has arrived in Laoag to play a five-game series with the local provincial nine.

Training Centers Set Up

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, March 24.—In order to cope with the ever-increasing civilian volunteers for the Indian National Army, two more part-time training centers have been opened here. Another center will be established shortly.

Oratorical Contest Set

Domei

MANILA, March 24.—An oratorical contest in Japanese among students of the Japanese Language College here will be held at the college assembly hall on March 28. Filipino and Japanese members of the faculty will act as judges.

VESUVIUS STILL ERUPTING

Summit Is Rusty Pink From Mixture Of Snow and Lava

Special

LISBON, March 23.—Cecil Sprigge, Reuter's special correspondent, cabling from Naples at 3 p.m., today, said that an hour ago another colossal mountain of lava overflowed from Mount Vesuvius and that the creamy grey smoke could still be seen coiling upwards against the deep blue sky, according to a report from London.

The correspondent reports that the summit of Vesuvius which is enveloped in mist and smoke is now covered with thickish snow similar to the adjacent peaks. He further states that snow falling this morning mixed with the lava dust forming a rusty "pink snow."

After tons of cinders had been cleared, the Naples-Salerno main road was reopened to traffic, he said, but the traffic which earlier had tried to approach Salerno via Avelino was held up by the pink snow.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1944

Hull's Seventeen Points

When Secretary of State Cordell Hull set forth his conception of the fundamental principles of American foreign policy in a widely heralded speech last September, so puerile it was that one noted commentator declared that it could have been written by any high school student and so devoid was it of any practical connection with the problems of the modern world that the New York Herald Tribune characterized it as a "perfect museum piece". Now, a few days ago, Secretary Hull has come out with another pronouncement on the bases of American foreign policy, this time in an impressive-appearing memorandum of seventeen specific points. But despite its more ambitious form, it is again obviously the product of the same puerile mind utterly divorced from practicality, utterly incapable of comprehending the realities of the present world.

Or is Hull so impractical and blind after all? Can his apparent blindness be but an astute deception to conceal the diabolical selfishness of America's attitude? Whichever it is, Hull blandly ignores the fact that in practice the United States has brazenly violated every one of his seventeen points to her own capricious convenience and profit, and yet he has the temerity to present these points as the bases of his country's foreign policy. Whether by inconceivable stupidity or by astoundingly clever design, the result is a colossal hypocrisy which the rest of the world cannot leave unchallenged.

To begin with, Hull's whole conception is basically unsound because it is based on the presumption that the United States will win the war. In view of both the military and the political situation throughout the world, what is there to warrant the assumption that the United States will prevail to impose her views on the rest of the world? This assumption itself is sheer fantasy as well as preposterous arrogance.

As for the seventeen specific points, Point I asserts that the paramount aim of American foreign policy is to win the war, assure national security, and to foster the economic and social well-being of the American people. Aside from the presumptuous statement about winning the war, this point betrays the fact that despite all the propaganda about the altruism of the United States, her policy is motivated solely by selfish national interest and nothing more.

Point II is a mere platitude in praise of international cooperation on the bases of liberty, equality, justice, morality, and law. But historically the United States has been notorious for its unwillingness to cooperate with other countries; while as for liberty, equality, justice, morality, and law, her denial of liberty to the Philippines, her condonement of the enslavement of India, her discriminations against colored races, her domination over her weaker neighbors, and her coercion of neutral states furnish examples galore of the way she is even now violating in every particular the ideals which she preaches.

Point III stresses the need for international organization backed by force. What is this but a Pax Americana foisted upon an unwilling world by the force of American arms for America's sole profit and power?

Point IV calls for the submission of political differences to agencies "which would use the remedies of discussion, negotiation, conciliation, and good offices". One need only recall the Japanese-American negotiations just before the present war, in which the United States peremptorily rejected every effort at frank discussion and conciliation, to realize how utterly the United States fails to understand the very meaning of peaceful negotiation on the basis of give and take.

Point V calls for an international court of justice. One must have a short memory indeed to forget that the most stubborn opposition to a world court has always come from the United States Senate.

Point VI calls for the reduction of arms. But to the United States, reduction of arms means the disproportionate reduction of the arms of other countries while her own armed might is kept unimpaired to dominate the world. The Washington Conference by which the United States reduced the Japanese Navy to a ratio of 3:5 in relation to her own is but one example of what she means by reduction of arms.

Point VII states that the Moscow Four Nation Declaration in which the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and Chungking are to determine the fate of the rest of the world has laid the foundation for cooperative effort in the post-war world. How does the United States think the rest of the world feel about having their destinies arbitrarily dictated by a few self-chosen rulers?

Point VIII holds that "as the provisions of the Four Nation Declaration are carried into effect, there will no longer be need for spheres of influence, for alliances, for balance of power, or any other of the special arrangements through which, in the unhappy past, nations strove to safeguard their security or to promote their interests". If this be so, why do the Americans talk so persistently of an Anglo-American alliance; why is the United States so aggressively attempting to carve out spheres of influence in Latin America, Western Asia, and in the Pacific; why is Britain making such elaborate plans for a balance of power in Europe? These actions most emphatically belie the empty words of Hull.

Point IX argues the necessity of the United States and her satellites exercising surveillance over "aggressor" nations. By what moral right and by what criteria does the United States think she can determine which are the "aggressor" nations? Is this not an arrogant pretext to enable the United States to hold in subjection forever any nation which is too independent to bow to the arbitrary will of the United States?

Point X purports to deplore international trade barriers. Fine words to be coming from the United States which has consistently maintained the highest tariff barriers in all the world, which has resorted to discriminatory embargoes and trade restrictions, where narrow sectional interests dictate trade policies!

Point XI calls for the manipulation of international finance supposedly "for the development of the world's resources and for the stabilization of economic activity". But the United States is the country which has disrupted the financial mechanism of the world by its hoarding of gold, by its manipulation of the value of the dollar, and by its political loans. What is this but a scheme to bring the undeveloped portions of the world under her financial control for her exclusive exploitation and to create an exclusive dumping ground for her surplus manufactures on a world-wide scale at the expense of economic chaos for everyone except herself?

Point XII declares the obligation of all nations to adhere to the Atlantic Charter. But it is the United States and her ally Britain who are themselves the most flagrant violators of the principles of the Atlantic Charter which they so hypocritically proclaimed.

Point XIII pays lip service to the idea of the sovereign equality of all nations. But the whole concept of international organization maintained by force, the surveillance of so-called "aggressor" nations, the usurpation of power by four selected nations under the terms of the Moscow Declaration, and the coercion which the United States has been exerting upon neutral states are violent contradictions of the principle of the sovereign equality of nation which Hull pretends to uphold.

Point XIV maintains that each nation should be free to decide for itself the forms and details of its governmental organization. But it is the United States which consistently criticizes the domestic organization of foreign countries, which withholds recognition from governments which are displeasing to her.

Point XV pretends to uphold the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other nations. But the United States has ever been the most persistent violator of this principle, presuming to intervene throughout the world on the arrogant presumption of her moral superiority.

Point XVI pays tribute to the ideal of liberty. But it is the United States which denies liberty to those who do not subscribe exactly to her own views, which harbors ambitions of keeping East Asia in bondage to Anglo-American imperialistic domination.

Point XVII refers to the responsibility of independent nations to dependent peoples who aspire to liberty, and has the effrontery to allude specifically to the Philippines. But the United States, while long promising independence to the Philippines, never did anything practical or tangible to bring it about, in fact wove the web of economic control so thoroughly as to make real independence impossible, while it remained for Japan to make possible the attainment of real and complete independence to the Philippines as well as to Burma as will be the case in time to India.

This summary, brief as it is, should be sufficient to show how preposterous are the pretensions of Hull. Not only do the actions of the United States give the lie to every one of the points so sanctimoniously professed by Hull as the bases of American foreign policy, but they serve to make clearer than ever the utterly intolerant arrogance of American pretensions. Whether by impractical blindness or by conscious design, American policy stands revealed as a ruthless and unprincipled violation of the rights and interests of all other nations of the world. Nothing can serve so well as these seventeen points of Cordell Hull how necessary it is for Japan and her allies to fight to the very end to prevent such a diabolical American policy from ever being forced upon the endangered world!

Anglo-Saxon War on Neutrals

Anti-Axis Camp Supports View That Neutrality Should No Longer Be Allowed to Exist

By MATAICHI KIDO
(From the Jikyoku Joho)

As war becomes aggravated and assumes world-wide proportions, neutral States find it increasingly difficult to remain outside the war. When all the major powers of the world are involved in war as belligerents, it often happens that other States are dragged into, exploited and even trampled down by the camp wielding a magnetic influence on them.

There are far less neutral countries in this war than in the last, a fact which indicates that the former surpasses the latter in intensity.

Outrageous views are gaining currency in Anglo-American sources that neutral States should no longer be allowed to exist. This may be taken as proof of the frenzied impatience gripping the anti-Axis camp, but nothing could be more menacing to the neutrals.

Standing close to the theater of the European conflict and yet resolutely defying Anglo-American intrigue and pressure, five countries have remained neutral for the last five years. They are Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. These countries have frequently faced, and still face the danger of having to give up their neutrality. Now that the war in Europe is about to enter a decisive stage, we shall know in less than the next few months whether they will uphold their neutrality to the last or abandon it. The decisive factor, as can be easily imagined, will be the contemplated Anglo-American thrust into Europe. Small wonder the enemy is intensifying his pressure on the neutrals.

Pressure on Spain

The heaviest Anglo-American diplomatic pressure is, at present, being exerted on Spain. Having coerced Argentina into a severance of her diplomatic relations with Japan and Germany, the enemy forthwith banned the shipment of oil to Spain.

Spain's political attitude had a considerable influence on Argentina, a first-class power of Spanish origin in South America. Spain, since her internecine trouble, has been bound by strong ties of friendship with the Axis and has remained neutral. The fact had been no small moral support to Argentina who alone had followed a policy of neutrality in the Western Hemisphere.

Argentina, with her territory and resources, occupies a leading position in South America, while Spain, although her national strength has been seriously impaired by the internal strife, has grown increasingly important geographically as the war progresses and, more especially, as the Second Front formation is looming as a real issue.

In correspondence with the American action in prohibiting the shipment of oil to Spain, Britain came out with a threat of suspending the supply of wheat and coal to that country. By way of demonstrating Anglo-American joint pressure on Spain, the Washington Government announced that the oil shipment had been enforced with the complete understanding of Britain.

The prohibition of American oil exports was to be in force during February, but would be extended if Spain should reject the Anglo-American demands, which include:

1. The Italian warships and merchantmen now detained in Spain be returned to the Badoglio regime.
2. The recall of the so-called Blue Division which is participating as a volunteer army in the Reich-Soviet war.
3. The suspension of the activities of the German intelligence services in Spain.
4. The abrogation of the German-Spanish economic agreement.

In short, America and Britain are seeking to make Spain a non-belligerent in their own camp and utilize her as such, if not to dislodge her from her policy of neutrality.

Restricted Consumption

To cope with America's suspension of oil shipments, Spain enforced a drastic restriction on consumption, but her present stock is negligible, as the United States, fearing that the supplies intended for Spain might flow into the Axis camp, had been curtailing them considerably. Suspension by Britain of wheat and coal supplies would seriously jeopardize the food situation in Spain and deal a terrible blow to her industries. But it is inconceivable that she will allow herself to be dragged into the Anglo-American camp.

As regards the Italian seacraft, it is believed likely that she will continue to detain the warships, but will release the merchantmen, except two of them, which she reportedly intends to hold in compensation for the Spanish ships sunk by Italy. The release of part of the Italian mercantile ships is said to have been completed.

The Spanish Government has nothing to do with the Blue Division, which is a volunteer force, pure and simple. It is reported that its remaining troops, numbering some 5,000, all met a gallant death. If this is so, then the issue is a dead one.

Concerning the activities of the Reich intelligence services, the Spanish Government seems to have intensified its control over them.

The Anglo-Americans are particularly adamant in their demand for the abrogation of the Reich-Spanish trade agreement, as they are anxious to cut off Germany from her source of supply of wolfram ore.

The high-handed demands on Spain mark but the prelude of Anglo-American oppression against her. All indications are that, even if a compromise can be reached over the current demands, more and more pressure will be applied, for, after all, what the Anglo-Americans seek of Spain is linked with the Second Front project.

When the much discussed Second Front will be opened is attracting keen world-wide attention. Judging by the decision of the Teheran conference, the project is overdue. This may be due partly to the delay in the arrival of reinforcements from America, lack of landing vessels and, generally, to preparations still being incomplete, but the greatest reason is Anglo-American vacillation. They are aware that the Reich defenses in western Europe are so tight that landing operations, far from developing into effective land attacks, would only end in disastrous sacrifices.

Under the circumstances, the enemy has been making repeated bombing raids on the German mainland and on Calais and other coastal areas in northern France which are considered prospective sites of landing operations, at the same time intensifying diplomatic pressure on the neutrals, in preparation for landing.

Seek Landing Points

If, however, continued air raids on northern France cannot affect the German fortress in western Europe, the enemy will be compelled to seek landing points elsewhere, say, the area south of Bordeaux.

In such a case, Spain's attitude will have far-reaching importance to the enemy. Of course, it is inconceivable that Spain as she is today could possibly be a menace to the Anglo-Americans, but if they can secure the use of Spanish territory as a base of supply to the Second Front or as a landing point, it will save them from the danger of making a landing in the face of the enemy and, moreover, facilitate their operations.

There is no guarantee that the Anglo-Americans will not demand the use of Spanish territory. As a matter of fact, the more impatient they wax, the more likely they will be to make a demand like this. Of course, as long as the Franco regime exists, it is inconceivable that Spain will sever her diplomatic relations with the Axis, still less declare war on it. At the same time, however, it must be remembered that the enemy will stop at nothing to attain his ends.

Portugal some time ago was forced to offer Azores Island in the Atlantic as an anti-Axis naval and air base on Britain's demand. Between Portugal and Britain there is an alliance treaty concluded several centuries ago. Besides, the two countries are in close relations, financially and economically. This notwithstanding, Portugal early last year joined hands with Spain and formed the Iberian bloc, clarifying her attitude of remaining neutral. Although the Anglo-American pressure on Portugal is not so strong as on Spain, it is well known that the enemy, with an eye on Timor Island, is seeking to embroil Portugal in the War of Greater East Asia. Portugal, on her part, in her desire to keep up her neutrality, is dealing cautiously with the Anglo-American machination. At any rate, placed far away from the scene of the European conflict and with the Atlantic free from international issues, Portugal will be able to maintain her neutrality without undue difficulties.

Dates Back to War Outbreak

The Anglo-American pressure on Turkey dates back to the day of the outbreak of the current war. The Ankara Government under President Ismet Inonu has upheld its neutrality in the delicate international situation, although the German advance on the Balkans and the opening of the Reich-Soviet war in 1941 and other issues have had important effects on that country. Since the Moscow and Teheran conferences, the Anglo-American pressure on Turkey has increased sharply in volume and intensity, but she can ill afford to allow herself to be mixed up in the war, the Anglo-Turkish Mutual Assistance Pact notwithstanding.

In the event of Turkey joining the anti-Axis camp, the enemy would be permitted passage through the Dardanelles, which would facilitate the contemplated Anglo-American landing operations against the Balkans and speed up Anglo-American-Soviet collaboration. Especially, the use of Turkish territory would be a boon to the Anglo-American forces.

But it is unlikely that Turkey would yield to Anglo-American intrigue even from the military point of view, for powerful Reich troops are still stationed on the Turkish-Bulgarian border, while the Luftwaffe, immediately on Turkey's participation in the war on the anti-Axis side, would place the Dardanelles and Bosphorus Straits under its control. Moreover, the principal islands in the Aegean Sea are under German occupation.

No issue has arisen and is likely to arise over Sweden's neutrality, which she will, in all probability, have no difficulty in maintaining. It is true that in August last year, Sweden cancelled the arrangement permitting the passage of her territory by the Reich troops stationed in Norway on their leave home, while she lodged a strong protest with the German Government over the incident in which students of Oslo University were arrested by Reich authorities. Nevertheless, there is no reason why Sweden should side with either of the belligerent camps.

The other neutral in Europe is Switzerland. She is recognized as a permanent neutral and we may leave her out of consideration. It is noteworthy, however, that since Italy was split up following Badoglio's defection, the Swiss press has somewhat taken on an anti-German coloring.

The Vatican's neutrality is natural, in view of its religious position. Recently, however, the Soviet press attracted attention by attacking the Vatican. In view of the present situation on the Italian front, the attitude of the Holy See attracts interest as a future question, although no issue has as yet arisen from this quarter.

FOREIGN BOOKS LEAD IN CHUNGKING

Influx of Translations Consternates Officials

By JUNHACHI OGAWA
(From the Shukan Mainichi)

Among the books sold in Chungking last year, the best-seller was "Destiny of China," written by Tao Hsi-sheng. The remarkable sales of this book were not due to the work of the author, but because of Chiang Kai-shek's signature, claiming the book to be his work. Since its publication in April, last year, several hundred thousands of copies have been sold, and for a while it was so much in demand that a constant stream of buyers thronged the publication office.

But the popularity of "Destiny of China" was unusual, because the truth of the situation is that Chungking's publication condition last year was very depressing. This was due to the scarcity of good works and the high price of paper and printing, and also because the readers' purchasing power had depreciated tremendously.

Nevertheless, on the other hand, the demand for the literary works of such popular writers as Pa Chin, Kuo Mei-jo, Mao Tun and Lao She has not declined to any great extent; especially, such works as Kuo Mei-jo's "Chuyuan" of which 10,000 copies were sold. However, those which had overwhelming sales last year were translations. Among the most popular of these and which were received with favorable comment were "Returning from Tokyo" by Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, and "Mission to Moscow" by Wendell Willkie. Fifteen thousand copies each of these two books were published. Also 25,000 copies of the translation, "One World," have also been sold.

Among the most popular foreign literary works are Ivan Turgenev's "On The Eve" and "Smoke" which, in circulation, have exceeded the works of Maxim Gorky. However, because of the drastic shortage of paper recently, second editions of these popular books cannot be published. Consequently, pocket-sized library editions have become very numerous. Rather popular among these are "The Puzzle of Cripps' Visit to India," "Heroic Stalingrad," and "A Record of America's Famous Generals."

Many Periodicals

At present there are 135 magazines in Chunking, but, only about 35 are comparatively well read. The organ of the Kuomintan, the "Chung Ying Chou Pao," has the largest circulation, but this is only natural because this magazine has compulsory subscription sales among Chungking's government employes and office workers.

Others which are widely read are "Wen Tse," "Shi Chao," published by the Shi Yu Chao Company, and "Wen Hui Chou Pao" and "Feng Yun" which were both started in May of last year. Approximately 10,000 copies of these magazines are printed, but the greater half of the articles appearing in them are translations from American and British periodicals. The preponderant trend of translations is not limited to the Kuomintang's publications alone, but the articles appearing in "Chun Chung," organ of the Communist party, and those in "Tsai Sheng," organ of the National Socialist party, are also mostly taken from American, British or Soviet sources.

Such popularity of translated articles naturally caused the general public to "take internal ideas lightly and esteem foreign views." The Chung Ying Jih Pao declared that "such an attitude must be rectified" and published an editorial, which declared:

"A certain feature is dominating society. It is not only seen in government circles, but is also permeating the educational, industrial and commercial worlds. It is the so-called 'take internal ideas lightly and esteem foreign views' trend. Most of all, the publishing world is imbued with this character. Recently, bookstores are keenly competing against one another in circulating translated works of foreigners, but this is nothing less than the escaping and camouflaging realities."

Owing to such criticisms, a new cultural movement has been under way in Chungking which was started on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birthday anniversary last year, the slogan of which is, "Create a new culture by preserving that which is characteristically Chinese and by assimilating the essence of the Occident."

Recently, Pan Kung-chan, chairman of the Central Investigations Committee for Books and Magazines, gave a statement of last year's press conditions to the Chungking correspondent of the Ta Kung Pao. He said:

Cultural Works Lead

"Last year 48 per cent of Chungking's publications was literature, nine per cent politics, four per cent economics, three per cent history and geography, three per cent science and only one per cent was devoted to the Kuomintang and the Three Principles of the People. Moreover, 16 out of 32 magazines in Kunming were entertainment publications. Out of 120 books put out in Sian, 115 were fiction, and therefore, it is evident that light literature occupies the foremost role in Chungking. This tendency has become more prevalent due to the high cost of living, which is indeed a deplorable situation."

In order to revise this tendency, the Chungking Investigations Bureau of Books and Magazines held a round-table conference recently which was attended by over one hundred representatives of the various bookstores, publishers and magazine companies. As a result, the Investigations Bureau demanded that these representatives, in order to raise the cultural standards, increase publications concerning science and the Three People's Principles. But in spite of this, the publishers have taken a stubborn attitude.

CORNERSTONE OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL LAW

Nine-Power Pact, Other Treaties Replaced by Joint Declaration

By TOSHIO KAWAKAMI
(From the Seikai Orai)

Two fateful treaties were concluded at the Washington Conference, (1921-22): the Four-Power Treaty which concerned the insular possessions in the Pacific, and the Nine-Power Treaty, dealing with China. The former was an agreement whereby Japan, Britain, America and France mutually were to respect one another's rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominion in the region of the Pacific Ocean. The contents of the treaty, therefore, apparently had no direct bearings on the affairs of East Asia, but together with the Nine-Power Pact it was subsequently to prove obstructive to peace in Asia.

The nations directly concerned with the Nine-Power Treaty were Japan, Britain, America, France, Italy, China and three other countries having interests in the East, namely Belgium, Holland and Portugal. Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Mexico were subsequently added to the list of these nations, but Russia and Germany did not participate due to the prevailing circumstances.

The object of the Treaty could be seen in the principles set down in Article I, the so-called Root's Four Principles, the core of which lies in the words, "to respect the sovereignty, the independence, the territorial and administrative integrity of China," and "equal opportunity for commerce and industry for all nations having rights on Chinese territory." With these so-called "Open Door Policy" and "Policy of Equal Opportunity" the Anglo-Americans sought to carry out their selfish ambitions for Asiatic domination.

Dawn of New Era

Twenty years have elapsed since that time; and a new era has dawned in East Asia. What a spectacular change has been wrought within recent years! The Anglo-Americans, who under the mask of world peace and humanitarianism had persistently intensified their imperialistic aims have now come to the end of their days in East Asia.

The day has at last arrived in which East Asia's magnanimous spirit of Common Prosperity will inevitably replace the "liberalism" that flourished in the world since the French Revolution. Some refer to the present era as one of volte-face. Indeed, no age hitherto has seen a change more complete, more epoch-making.

It was on November 6, 1943 that the greatest proclamation in the annals of all history was made in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations. Its significance assuredly can never be over-emphasized. A world of difference lies between this and the flimsy Atlantic Charter, concocted in a fit of frenzy by the Anglo-Americans.

The one road open for Japan's certain victory in the thought war is to be seen in the Asiatic principle of Common Prosperity. The Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, it must be noted, was a great leap toward victory in the ideological conflict against the Anglo-Americans.

The lofty spirit that has ever pervaded East Asia has been demonstrated in the face of the world through the East Asiatic Assembly, which was characterized by an ethically immortal significance. Hereafter, each and every Asiatic nation will carry out its part with mutual accord. The people will no longer be harassed by racial discriminations and prejudice. They will exert their utmost in contributing to the program of culture and the general welfare of mankind.

At one time the world had looked upon Asia as a sleeping continent, but no longer is the epithet applicable. The ethical spirit that has ever flowed beneath the surface has once for all emerged to the light of day in the form of the East Asiatic Assembly, on which occasion a brighter gleam of hope was seen by the Asiatics than they had ever before had the chance to witness.

New International Law

The Assembly is significant above all from the point of view of International Law. The Joint Declaration may be considered as the cornerstone to the establishment of a new International Law, laid in relation to the new order in East Asia, being an international treaty to be properly called the first Greater East Asiatic Treaty.

If the Washington Conference of 1921-22 was a conference held in order to destroy and conquer East Asia, then the recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations can be interpreted as being, on the contrary, a parley in which a united and solid resolve was made to restore equality, freedom and prosperity among the Asiatic people.

We feel more than justified to announce that a new International Law has been set up in lieu of the former, which had been the cause of interminable world disruptions. Based on the moral spirit of Common Prosperity, the new International Law worthy of its name has been given an impetus to develop to regulate relations among nations.